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- (71) Applicant (*for all designated States except US*): **KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS ELECTRONICS N.V. [NL/NL]**; Groenewoudseweg 1, NL-5621 BA Eindhoven (NL).
- (72) Inventors; and
- (75) Inventors/Applicants (*for US only*): **HAYES, Robert, A. [AU/NL]; c/o Prof. Holstlaan 6, NL-5656 AA Eindhoven (NL). FEENSTRA, Bokke, J. [NL/NL]; c/o Prof. Holstlaan 6, NL-5656 AA Eindhoven (NL). MASSARD, Romainic, M. [FR/FR]; c/o Prof. Holstlaan 6, NL-5656 AA Eindhoven (NL).**
- (74) Agent: **RAAP, Adriaan, Y.; Prof. Holstlaan 6, NL-5656 AA Eindhoven (NL).**
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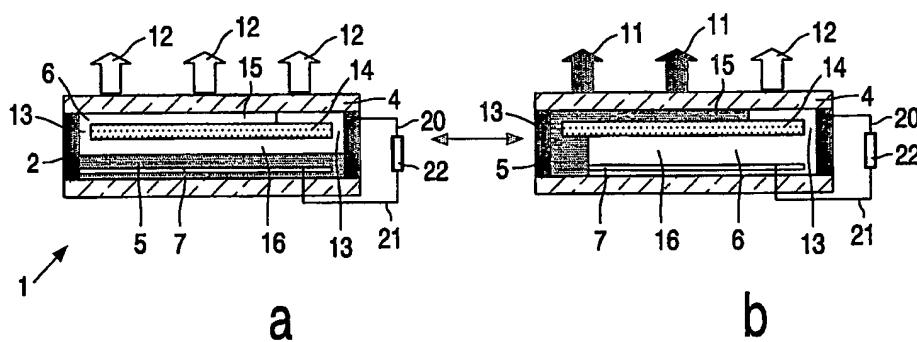
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(54) Title: DISPLAY DEVICE

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(57) Abstract: Display device based on layer displacement having a perforated white substrate (14) positioned close to a transparent substrate (4). Layer (fluid) displacement such as oil movement results in the (colored) oil film (5) being pumped in a controlled manner above the white substrate. Fluids of three subtractive colors can be independently pumped to separate spaces. Based on the color strength of the used fluids good color rendition can be obtained for a flow channel thickness of less than 25 microns and therefore a total pixel thickness including the sub pixel reservoirs of less than 200 microns.

## Display device

The invention relates to a display device comprising picture elements having at least one first fluid and a second fluid immiscible with each other within a space between a first transparent support plate and a second support plate, the second fluid being electroconductive or polar.

5 Display devices like TFT-LCDs are used in laptop computers and in organizers, but also find an increasingly wider application in GSM telephones. Instead of LCDs, for example, (polymer) LED display devices are also being used.

Apart from these display effects which are well established by now other display techniques are evolving like electrophoretic displays, which are suitable for paper  
10 white applications.

The display device according to the invention comprises an intermediate substrate between the first support plate and the second support plate, the intermediate substrate having a reflective surface at the side of the first support plate and being provided with at least one passage between spaces at both sides of the intermediate substrate, the  
15 device comprising means for introducing flow of the first fluid through said passage.

The invention is based on a principle called electro-wetting. The invention provides new ways of using this principle.

If for instance a (first) fluid is a (colored) oil and the second (the other) fluid is water (due to interfacial tensions) a two layer system is provided which comprises a water  
20 layer on top of the oil layer. However, if a voltage is applied between the water layer and an electrode on a wall or a support plate, the stack of fluid layers is perturbed due to electrostatic forces. Since parts of the water now displace the oil layer the picture element becomes partly transparent.

The contrast is limited by the fraction of area occupied by (first) fluid  
25 ((colored) oil).

A further limitation is that a color display with a high brightness cannot be realized without special measures since each area of the display can only reflect one of the three colors desired to obtain the proper color performance. By providing spaces for each color at both sides of the intermediate substrate with at least one passage between said spaces

one can obtain a high brightness reflective display while preventing mixing of the colored oils.

5 These and other aspects of the invention are apparent from and will be elucidated with reference to the embodiments described hereinafter.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a diagrammatic cross-section of a part of a display device in which the principle of electrowetting is explained

10 Fig. 2 is a diagrammatic cross-section of a part of a display device according to the invention,

Fig. 3 is a diagrammatic cross-section of a part of a color display device according to the invention, while

The Figures are diagrammatic and not drawn to scale. Corresponding elements 15 are generally denoted by the same reference numerals.

Fig. 1 shows a diagrammatic cross-section of a part of a display device 1.

Between two transparent substrates or support plates 3, 4 a first fluid 5 and a second fluid 6 20 are provided, which are immiscible with each other. The first fluid 5 is for instance an alkane like hexadecane or as in this example a (silicone) oil. The second fluid 6 is electroconductive or polar, for instance water or a salt solution (e.g. a solution of KCl in a mixture of water and ethyl alcohol).

In a first state, when no external voltage is applied (Fig. 1a) the fluids 5, 6 25 adjoin the first and second transparent support plates 3, 4 of e.g. glass or plastic. On the first support plate 3 a transparent electrode 7, for example indium (tin) oxide is provided and a hydrophobic insulator layer 8, in this example an amorphous fluoropolymer (AF1600). The device further comprises a white reflector 10 When a voltage is applied (voltage source 9) between the fluid layer 6 and the transparent electrode 7 via interconnections 21, 20, 30 displacement of the layer 5 occurs due to a phenomenon called electrowetting. As a very important aspect it was found that reversible switching between a continuous film 5 covering the support plate 3 and a film adjoining the wall 2 is achieved by means of the electrical switching means (voltage source 9).

The switching now occurs between a first state (Fig. 1a) in which (a part of the spectrum of) the light is hardly or not reflected (arrows 11) and a second state (Fig. 1b) in which a small part of the display cell does not reflect (a part of the spectrum of) the light (arrows 11), while the remainder of the display cell does reflect (white) light (arrows 12).

- 5 Fig. 2 shows a diagrammatic cross-section of a part of a display device viz. a display cell 1 according to the invention. An intermediate substrate forming a white reflector 14 now is provided between the transparent substrates or support plates 3, 4. According to the invention one or more flow channels or passage 13 are provided between spaces 15, 16 at both sides of the white reflector 14 (intermediate substrate). By introducing a voltage  
10 between the two fluid layers displacement of the layer 5 occurs again, in this case by introducing flow of the fluid 5 through one of the said passages, at least partly into the space 15 between the intermediate substrate 14 and the first supporting plate 4.

- 15 To control the direction and movement of the liquids in the flow channels or passages 13, it may be necessary to choose materials with the right surface properties for the pixel definition. For instance, one pixel wall could be hydrophilic, whereas the opposite pixel wall could be hydrophobic.

- 15 The switching now occurs between a first state (Fig. 2a) in which (white) light is reflected (arrows 12) over the full area of the display cell and a second state (Fig. 2b) in which a part of the display cell does not reflect (a part of the spectrum of) the light (arrows 11), while the remainder of the display cell does reflect (white) light (arrows 12). The area of the non-reflecting part is dependent on the voltage as supplied by driving apparatus 22 via interconnections 21, 20 and may comprise the full surface of the display cell. In this way switching between black and white is possible and the contrast between black and white as well as the brightness have improved with respect to the embodiment of Figure 1, while at the same time the possibility of displaying analogue gray-values has been retained. In addition, this configuration has the advantages that the display cells appears white when no voltage is applied and that the viewing angle is improved further, thanks to the small thickness of the intermediate space 15.

- With both display cells illustrated in fig. 1 and fig. 2 only a single color can be switched. A full-color display could be realized by stacking three of such display cells, whereby each of the individual cells absorbs a particular part of the spectrum of the light. This can be done for both cells shown in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2.

Figure 3 shows a further embodiment in which a subtractive color display has been realized. In this particular example a display cell of a display device comprises a sub-

cell for each of the colors cyan, magenta and yellow having spaces 15C, 15M, 15Y and 16C, 16M, 16Y at both sides of the white reflector 14.

Spaces 15C, 15M, and 15Y are separated physically from each other by transparent substrates 24. Also the spaces 16C, 16M and 16Y should be fabricated such that 5 no mixing of the differently colored oils will occur. The walls separating these spaces do not necessarily have to extend the full space 16 between the intermediate reflector 14 and the second supporting plate 3 throughout the entire cell. In fact, leaving a part of the walls high enough to contain the oils and low enough such that the second polar fluid 6 is continuous through the sub-cells will facilitate the driving of the system. The spaces 15, 16 related to one 10 specific color are interconnected to each other via channels or passages 13C, 13M, 13Y (Figures 3a). When no voltage is applied the spaces 15C, 15M, 15Y remain filled with the transparent polar fluid 6 and the display cell reflects (white) light (arrows 12).

By introducing a voltage between the fluid layer 6 and the electrode on the second supporting plate 3 in each of the spaces 15C, 15M, 15Y displacement of the layers 15 5C, 5M, 5Y occurs again by introducing flow of the fluids 5 through said passages 13. To this end switches 23C, 23M, 23Y are controlled as shown schematically by control line 25 by driving apparatus 22 to supply driving voltages via interconnections 21, 20. If the voltage is sufficiently high the spaces 15C, 15M, 15Y are completely filled and the display reflects no light, resulting in a black state (Fig. 3b). By applying intermediate voltages, intermediate 20 filling and therefore grey-scales can be obtained as shown schematically in Figure 3c. Here, the electrode under space 16Y is activated by an intermediate voltage, partly filling space 15Y with liquid 6Y and the display cell partly reflects (white) light (arrows 12) and partly absorbs blue light, resulting in a light yellow color. In this way a full-color display with full gray – scale and high brightness is realized.

25 The three subtractive colors can be independently pumped due to the separated flow channels. Based on the color strength of the currently available oils suitable for electrowetting, good color rendition can be obtained for a flow channel thickness of less than 25 microns and therefore a total pixel thickness including the sub pixel reservoirs of less than 200 microns (not including the thickness of the active electrode layer and substrate).

30 Of course the invention is not limited to the embodiments as shown. For instance, if two or more of the fluids 5 are immiscible the transparent substrates 24 may be deleted. Due to the difference in mobility a stacking of the fluid layers may be introduced then by the driving scheme.

The invention resides in each and every novel characteristic feature and each and every combination of characteristic features. Reference numerals in the claims do not limit their protective scope. Use of the verb "to comprise" and its conjugations does not exclude the presence of elements other than those stated in the claims. Use of the article "a" 5 or "an" preceding an element does not exclude the presence of a plurality of such elements.

## CLAIMS:

1. A display device comprising picture elements (1) having at least one first fluid (5) and a second fluid (6) immiscible with each other within a space between a first transparent support plate (4) and a second support plate (3), the second fluid being electroconductive or polar, the device comprising an intermediate substrate (14) between the first support plate and the second support plate, the intermediate substrate having a reflective surface at the side of the first support plate and being provided with at least one passage (13) between spaces (15, 16) at both sides of the intermediate substrate, the device comprising means (9, 20, 21, 22, 23) for introducing flow of the first fluid through said passage.
- 10 2. A display device according to Claim 1 in which the device comprises at least one further transparent substrate (24) between the intermediate substrate and the first support plate and with at least one passage (13) between spaces at both sides of the further transparent substrate and spaces (15, 16) between the intermediate substrate and the second support plate.
- 15 3. A display device according to Claim 1 in which the device comprises two further transparent substrates between the intermediate substrate and the first support plate, defining three spaces and with at least one passage between each of said spaces and spaces between the intermediate substrate and the second support plate.
- 20 4. A display device according to Claim 1 in which mutually separated spaces at both sides of the further transparent substrate and corresponding mutually spaces between the intermediate substrate and the second support plate comprise first fluids of different colors.

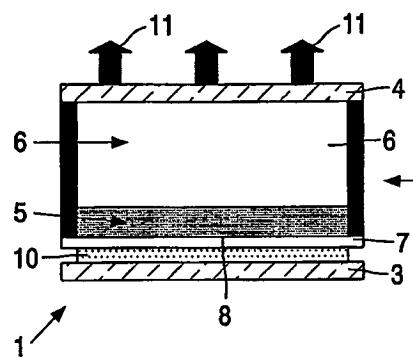


FIG. 1a

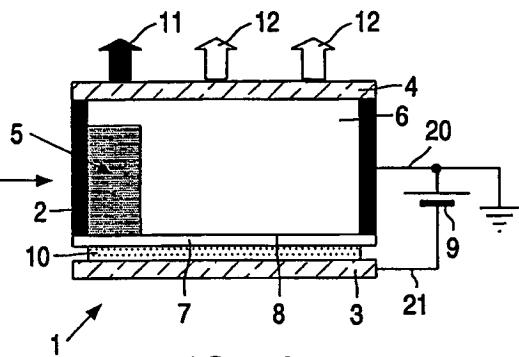


FIG. 1b

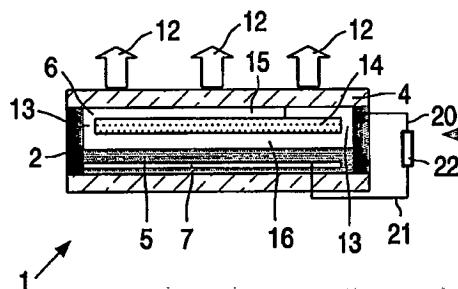


FIG. 2a

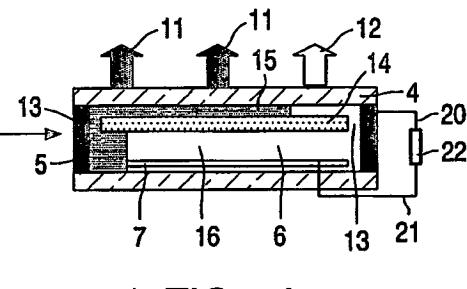


FIG. 2b

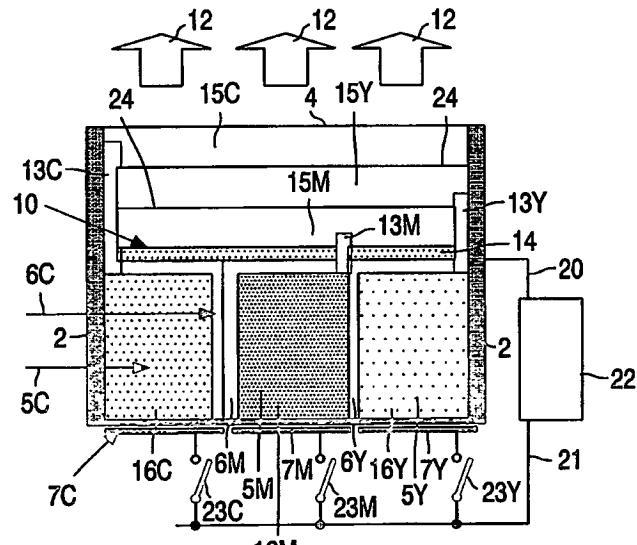


FIG. 3a

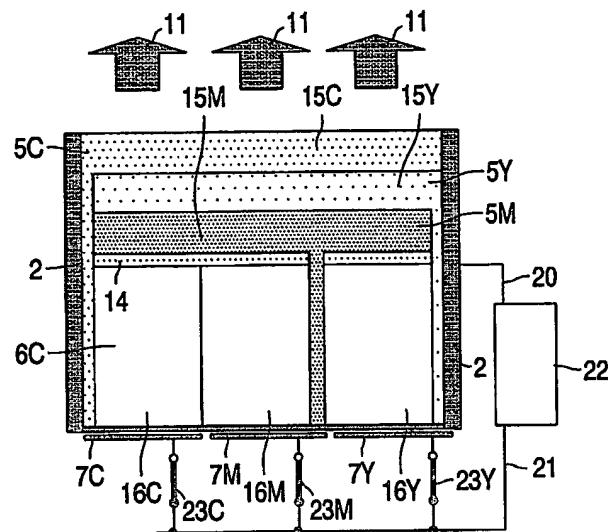


FIG. 3b

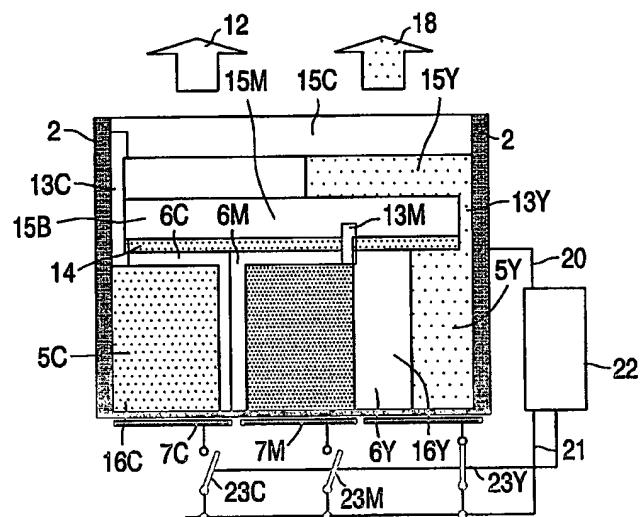


FIG. 3c

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

National Application No  
PCT/IB2004/050008

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
IPC 7 G02B26/02 G09F9/37

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)  
IPC 7 G02B G09F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

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## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 0 884 714 A (XEROX CORP) 16 December 1998 (1998-12-16) abstract column 11, line 18 - line 20 figure 15	1
A	---	2-4
A	LEA M: "ELECTROCAPILLARITY MODULATORS AND LARGE SCREEN PROJECTION DISPLAYS" PROCEEDINGS OF THE SPIE, SPIE, BELLINGHAM, VA, US, vol. 684, 21 August 1986 (1986-08-21), pages 45-49, XP000199517 ISSN: 0277-786X the whole document ---	1-4
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Date of the actual completion of the international search

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NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk  
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,  
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## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 02/099527 A (PRINS MENNO W J ; CORNELISSEN HUGO J (NL); KONINKL PHILIPS ELECTRON) 12 December 2002 (2002-12-12) abstract; figures -----	1-4
A	BENI G, HACKWOOD S: "Electro-wetting displays" APPLIES PHYSICS LETTERS, vol. 38, no. 4, 15 February 1981 (1981-02-15), pages 207-209, XP001190831 USA ISSN: 0003-6951 the whole document -----	1-4

**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/IB2004/050008

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
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